NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT

LONDON, OCTOBER 27, 1853. Russia and Turkey are still the prominent points of European interest, and the question of peace or war between them is yet unsettled, so far as is known here. Rumor, however, is very busy, and among other things in circulation to-day is a statement that the British ambassador is preparing to leave St. Petersburgh. Paris is disquieted with rumors of a new manifesto of the Czar, described to be of a very warlike character, and insulting to the Western Powers, particularly to France. The Paris correspondent of the Chronicle says:

"The Russian manifesto has arrived in Paris, and is ow in the hands of the French Government, but the aunow in the hands of the French Government, but the authorities have formally forbidden such of the Paris pa-pers as may receive it from publishing the document. This fact is considered a sufficient ground for believing that the manifesto is a warlike one, and extremely hostile to France. On the other hand, M. de Kisseleff, the Russian Minister, has had a long and animated conversation with M. Drouyn de L'Huys on the general state of affairs. M. de Kisseleff positively declared that Russia, Prussia, and Austria perfectly understood each other, and were resolved on the course they should take in certain circumstances; and he added that, in the event of the slightest revolutionary movement in Switzerland, Italy, or Germany, they would unite to put it down, even at the expense of a general war. The Charlemagne kas just left Toulon for Algiers with a body of engineers, a general war. The Charlemagne has who are to organize the corps de armée to be sent to Turkey.

We would, as the best mode of giving an idea of the uncertainty about this affair, furnish you with the opinions of the leading journals, English and French, were it not for Lord Clarendon's observation to the Finsbury deputation upon the subject, that "he had not yet found dreamt, so deliciously before, listening eagerly to the deputation upon the subject, that "he had not yet found two words of truth in all the foreign newspaper state-

The latest telegraphic intelligence from Constantine ple is that the English and French fleets have passed the Dardanelles, and anchored off the Isle of Marmora. This step, the Patrie says, "in no respect changes the situation or weakens the chance of an amicable arrangement.' A still more important piece of news has been received from Bucharest, which is to the effect that OMAR PACHA Was preparing to cross the Danube. The term fixed by the Turkish General for the withdrawal of the Russians from the principalities would expire on the 25th, so that if OMAR PACHA has adopted the bold step of crossing the Danube to attack the Russian intruders, there will be little chance of success in the new attempts at mediation which have been spoken of by the Augsburg Gazette. This new mediation was, it was said, to be established in London. A letter from Paris says:

"It is evident that the Government journals have received a mot d'ordre to represent the approaching war in the East as a mere harmless affair of honor, in which England and France are to play the part of seconds, and to arrange the quarrel after the first shot fired. The Patrie, Pays, and Constitutionnel, which, when left to themselves, have often advocated diametrically opposite views on this question, now harp complacently upon a single string. They use, with scarcely a verbal varia-tion, the same argument. The affair is now, they say, in such a state that nothing can prevent a hostile meet ing between Russia and Turkey. They must 'go out,' but, once upon the ground, the wisdom, power, and loyal-ty of the Western Powers will forthwith arrange their ifferences, and make this local, temporary, inocuous, and in no degree alarming warfare, the foundation for an honorable and lasting peace."

We think a few days must now settle this very important question, upon which the happiness or the misery, the prosperity or the distress of a great portion of the civilized world for the next quarter of a century in all be so, since its solution hangs upon the sic volo of a sin-

At home the question of the cholera is becoming a sponding week of 1848 they were 84.

The weather during the week has been extremely unfavorable for agricultural operations, particularly so for the autumn sowing of wheat. There is consequently great danger of a similar state of things again occurring We give the following view of the probable state of the corn market from the authority the coming spring, the statement cannot be uninteresting to your agricultural readers:

"Nearly the whole of the available stocks held at the to this country and France; and as the new wheat is not coming to hand in fit condition to stand a sea voyage. we cannot expect to receive any further aid of importance from that quarter until the spring of next year. At the near continental ports there is scarcely any thing left for shipment, and prices are relatively higher at Hamburgh, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c. than in our markets. From France we learn that, after a short period of inactivity, wheat had again begun to excite attention, and quota-tions are rapidly rising in that country to a point to leave a margin for profit on consignments from hence; indeed, within the last few small purchases of hard France will require immense importations between this and next harvest, and that the Baltic ports will have a smaller surplus for export than in ordinary years. These facts do not admit of dispute, and we regard it therefore as certain that prices must rule comparatively high if all other difficulties were removed. Irrespective of the pro-bability of war, the extreme scarcity of shipping opposes an almost insurmountable obstacle to our obtaining the aid we are likely to stand in such need of."

The holders of potatoes, knowing that the greater part of the crop cannot be depended upon to keep through the winter, are sending them in immense quantities to London. One day during the past week there was nearly three miles of trucks loaded with this root waiting to be discharged at one of the railways.

The last statement of the Bank of England exhibits the following items:

Circulation,£23,667,385 Increase.. Public deposites 3,700,859 Decrease...... Private do 12,664,226 Increase...... 1,020,509 Coin and bullion 15,271,474 Decrease Discounts, &c... 17,425,089 Do 1,516,460

the periodical dividend payments. A further reduction of the bullion may be looked for.

The Literary world has not been active during the week. The great theatrical novelty has been the production of the general vagueness of official valuations." the "Midsummer's Night's Dream" at the Sadler's Wells Theatre in a style and with an effect which proves the deal of interest in Italy, and its solution is regarded as of entire fallibility of the critical dogma which has hither- great importance. It is understood at Naples that Austo asserted that this drama was "especially unactable." Even Hazzerr declared "that it was as idle to attempt doubtful how long Pio None may live. The next Pope to embody the fancy of it as to personate Wall or will probably be a thorough-going Austrian, and then Moonshine." The fact is, that the Midsummer's Night's Italy will be throughout, with the exception of Piedmont, Dream is now an acting truth, which may be seen any night at Sadler's Wells; and yet the beautiful dreaminess of the play is not in the least disturbed. We cannot Naples and France, and the French Ambassador had been resist the following beautiful critique upon the mode in recalled from Naples in consequence of an insult having which the play has been got up, and the effect which been offered to some French officers, in refusing them the performance has upon the audience, which is gener- permission to land at Naples. The King had, however, ally understood to be the most Shakspearian of any which offered excuses, and the Minister will be allowed to recan be found in the metropolis; and therefore their approbation is the monopolis alumble: probation is the mo

spectator. There is a misty transparency about the figures that gives them the appearance of flitting shadows and are puffed about first from one side and then to anlike a cloud of silver dust; and as the endless atoms of which the cloud is composed keep springing into the air, in one heap of joyous confusion, you may almost imagine, in the dreamy state which they play en- ligion.

genders, that the little fairles are being tossed in a big | sheet of the moon, and that Puck is looking on and en-joying the fun. It is a play, in truth, to dream over. The best way to enjoy it is, to half-close your eyes and to resign yourself completely to the influence of the scene. It is our firm belief, from the hushed stillness that reigns at times through the house, that one-half the spectators are dreaming without knowing it, and that they only

wake up when the curtain drops, and are surprised to find they have a play-bill in their hand. This belief is strengthened by the fact of the unusual sparingness of the applause. All motion, all action, seems to be invol-untarily suspended. Occasionally a loud laugh bursts out, but it is quickly succeeded by a deep stillness as of midnight sleep. This feeling is something more than the mere rer rence of attention. You would suppose from the silence that closes you in like a dark room that you were all alone with your senses far away, wandering you knew not where, but watching intently some strange filu-sion of a man with an ass's head being kissed by a Fairy Queen. In this way you dream quite unconsciously, lost one minute in a beautiful wood flooded with moonlight, courtship of Pyramus and Thisbe, who are making love, like a couple of servants, over a garden-wall. You feel quite disconcerted when you rub your eyes and discover that there is a chandelier instead of the stars shining above you, and, far from Dessing' Theseus' house with Oberon and Titania, that you are in Sadler's Wells Theatre, with loud cries of 'Phelps! Phelps!' being hammered on all sides in your startled ears. The illusion is pulled, like a common cotton night-cap, from off your brow and the ideal trance, in which you have been plunged for the last three hours, is followed by an awakening con-viction that you have been fooled during that time not less completely than Bottom himself. You scratch you 'sleek smooth head,' and try to pull your 'fair large ears,' but are delighted to find that they are no longer than what you generally carry about with you; and that, as far as you know, you have no donkey's head upon your shoulders. You have simply had a dream—a dream which, you may almost say with Bottom, 'is past the wit of man to say what dream it truly was! Man is but an beauty of every passing sound, drinking in every en-chantment that moved as softly as a fairy's wand before our staring eyes. We can only say that we would sooner dream in this enchanting way at Sadler's Wells than re-main awake at most other theatres.

"Of the various causes that contributed to the rare excellence of this poetical vision we cannot speak too high-ly. First, of the scenery, it was quiet and subdued, as sylvan scenery at night should be. The different views of the wood were deliciously refreshing—just the cool, retired spots that the fairies would delight to dance in on a warm midsummer's evening. There was no grand effect produced, but every thing was natural and simple, and yet beautiful; precisely the impressive simplicity that one meets with in nature. The views also were made to melt, dream-like, into one another; and all was done so noiselessly, as though there were a secret feeling in the breasts of all, that the smallest sound would have broken the spirit of the dream. There are not more than three or four scenes in the whole play, and yet so artis-tically are the different changes of moonlight, fog, and sunrise produced that you imagine you have been wan-dering through an entireforest, with a fresh prospect meeting you unexpectedly at every turn. The living figures are so dressed as to harmonise with the scenery, looking as if they were inseparable parts of the same picture: thus the fairies, as they glide in and out of the trees and foliage, give you a notion that they have actually stepped out of them, as though the trunks and flowers were their natural abiding places, and, by long residence, they had become imbued with the color of them. They were none of your winged, white muslin fairies, with spangles and butterfly wands, but were real, intangible, shadowy beings that you made sure would, under no pretence, remain out be yond a certain hour, but would infallibly at the first cock crow all melt into thin air. Of the acting, the lion's share, though his request to play the lion was refused must be given to Bully Bottom. So prominent is this character made by Phelps that it stands out like the real centre of the piece, round which all the other characters, elves, kings, clowns, and all, seem to revolve. We never saw Liston in the same part, when he played it at Covent Garden, but we are confident that in his hands even it could not have been more consistently comic, more free civilized world for the next quarter of a century in all from caricature, or more full of absurd humor than it probability depends. The more the pity that it should was rendered by Phelps. It is a finished work of art, that entitles the creator of it to take his stand henceforth, like a second Garrick, between Comedy and Tragedy. All our comic actors should make a point of seeing this delicate fearful one, at least as respects London. The deaths in the metropolis amounted this week to 83; in the correof an author's conception. They cannot do better than to take a few lessons in this way of Mr. Phelps, who, not content with being the first tragedian of the day, seems resolved to prove himself also the first comedian. The Midsummer Night's Dream is the great dramatic fact of this year, which every one must see.

heard a child read it, that all the men and women were "merry players." Alas, that it is not so! And first as to which we have quoted; and feeling that we shall have to France, where public affairs have lately had a good deal sion by an attempt to advance. This accords completely depend upon the United States for a considerable portion of a dramatic character. In the first place, it is rumored of our daily bread during the approaching winter, and in Paris that the Emperor and Empress of the French | Festina lente is his motto, borrowed from his brother Emwill visit London next month. In the next place, Marshal JERONE BONAPARTE, the last remaining brother of Napoleon the Great, is in a very critical state of health. ports in the Beltic earlier in the year have been shipped He has indeed played a very varied role in life's drama. We must then descend to such dull things as "facts and figures," and show the relative proportions of the commerce of France with foreign countries, upon which we shall intrude no comments : our commercial friends can make more appropriate ones for themselves.

"According to documents just published by the French Government the total amount of the commerce of France with foreign countries in 1852 was equal to £124,800,000, imports and exports together, being an increase of twelve per cent. over 1851. Of this total, seventy-two per cent. wheat have been made on French account. It would be represents the imports and exports by sea and twenty-folly to endeavor to disguise that Great Britain and eight per cent. by land. The amounts for the principal countries trading with France were as follows in each vear:

| | 1851. | 1852. |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| England | £16,680,000 | £19,400,00 |
| United States | 14,640,000 | 18,480,00 |
| Belgium | 12,680,000 | 14,240,00 |
| Switzerland | 9,640,000 | 10,760,00 |
| Sardinia | 7,040,000 | 8,050,00 |
| Spain | 5,280,000 | 5,480,00 |
| German Customs Union | 4,160,000 | 4,800,00 |
| Turkey | 3,280,000 | 3,360,00 |
| Russia | 1,680,000 | 2,880,00 |
| Brazil | 2,960,000 | 2,720,00 |
| Naples | 1,649,600 | 2,200,00 |
| Netherlands | 1,840,000 | 1,920,00 |
| British possessions in India | 1,680,000 | 1,800,00 |
| Tuscany | 1,440,000 | 1,600,00 |
| Cuba and Porto Rico | 1,120,000 | 1,440,00 |
| La Plata | 1,040,000 | 1,160,00 |
| Egypt | 680,000 | 1,080,00 |
| Mexico | The second second second | 1,040,00 |
| Peru | | 1,000,00 |

"It will be remarked that the increase is nearly gen This statement exhibits variations of considerable im-portance, most of which are more or less dependant on States, and Russia; also, that those large direct exports to Australia had not commenced, which will bring that country on the list in 1853. At the same time it is to be mentioned that none of the figures can be taken as furnishing any thing more than approximations, owing to

The Turko-Russian question appears to excite a good tria is to be pushed on as Russia advances. It is very

The rumor of the reduction of the Austrian army is "It is dreamland, with its curious population of fairies called by the French papers a repetition of an old ruse, and clvish sprites, whose fantastic outlines the eye can with a view to raise money; the tale, however, of the called by the French papers a repetition of an old ruse. scarcely make out, presented most dreamily before the loan also turns out to be without foundation, until the question is decided, and peace rendered, for a time at least, probable. The decree of the Christian Emperor of more than of human beings. You fancy you can see the least, probable. The decree of the Christian Emperor of moon shining through them. There they dance and whirl, Austria against his Jewish subjects contrasts very unfavorably with the conduct of the Mahomedan Sultan of Turkey towards all his subjects, granting them equal pretection and the same rights, without regard to their re-

force there.

The Dutch Government has just published returns of [the commerce and navigation of the Netherlands during 1852, which show a considerable increase in exports, im- of events in the East will in the main realize the previthe transit showing an augmentation of 17,000,000. The mports of 1852 were 822,000,000 florins, the exports been frequent and violent earthquakes lately in Athens. nolished during the night of the 29th September. The exportation of grain from Egypt to 250,000 quarters.

to be instigated by the King of Ava. The revolutionists in China still continue successful.

fleets yet at Constantinople. It is supposed that they will anchor at Marmora, about fifty miles below Constantinople, and wait further events. Turkey prohibits the exportation of corn, and Greece permits free imports; oth denote scarcity. The funds still continue to decline at Vienna. The Russian colors have received a benediction at Bucharest, a ceremony usual in the Russian army before a battle. The Parisian news is still faverable to peace, but the Bourse does not show much confidence in t. A telegraph from Plymouth announces that Admiral BERKELEY had just arrived there, and that three additional war steamers are to be commissioned to-morrow.

The English stock market has advanced, owing, however, not to any political news, but to causes quite within itself.

PARIS, OCTOBER 20, 1853. You will receive by this mail the text of the manito have instantly retracted all conciliatory propositions them that, in the event of a general war, all the revolu-which have been currently attributed to him for a few tionary elements of Europe would be promptly astir; the military exercises were over! The Duke DE LESPARRE days past. These propositions, however, were doubt- that the less mere expressions of course, and did not indicate any sincere intention on his part to depart from the rigorous terms of his ultimatum. We have news from St. Petersburgh up to the 11th instant. The design is manifested to conduct the war with great energy and with overwhelming forces. His armies upon the Danube and in Asia are to be powerfully and promptly reinforced. The whole of that division of his military force styled the army of Europe, and which formed in great part his corps de reserve, is ordered into active service. In a short the eastern shores of the Black Sea in Asia. Prince Pas-KIEWITSCH, the most distinguished, and who is considered the ablest, of the Russian generals, is to have the command in chief of the troops operating against Turkey. On the other side the greatest enthusiasm prevails. War upon Russia is eminently the will of the nation. Volunteers are offering themselves in vast numbers, and the wealthy of all orders are freely and zealously offering means for the equipment and support of the army. But no apprehension is felt that until next spring at any rate military operations of importance will take place upon the Danube or in Europe. It is believed that express orders from Constantinople forbid OMER PACHA to leave his entrenched positions among the Balkans and on the right bank of the Danube in an attempt to cross the river and storm the camps of the Russians on the left bank. This the Principalities, is to remain "on the defensive;" maintain his occupation, resist attacks, but avoid all aggreswith the policy we have all along attributed to the Czar. peror the Roman Cæsar. Inaction, except in strict defence of his actual positions, military and diplomatic, will answer all his present ends, and finally open for him the way to Constantinople more surely, speedily, and cheaply the Russian troops toward Constantinople, most certainly | continues : induce France and England to declare openly for Turkey, for the protection of the Dardanelles and the Turkish capital. That protection would be efficient and sufficient. The Czar knows it. He will not therefore provoke its the Porte to the terms of his ultimatum; which, as is this new evolution of the affairs of the East." known, are not deemed by the Powers so outrageously aggressive and imminently dangerous to the European the Czar to show an intention to follow up the military altering the relative weight of the forces upon which detria would soon find herself forced to join Russia; and a against her will, to ally herself offensively and defensively with the two Northern Powers. And thus we would cise have a general war, of which God only knows what would be the result. But, fortunately for the peace of the world. there is no European Government that really desiresthere is none that is not really and sincerely indisposed, just at this moment, to a general European war. There is no Government, there is no nation, there is only a party-a dangerous and terrible party; a party universally disseminated, and existing, active, virulent, daring, desperate, and more or less numerous in every country of Europe except Russia and Turkey; the democratic, socialist, revolutionary party-that would really find its account in a general European war, that is desirous to see it flagrant, and is stirring might and main, by fair means and foul, to provoke it! The Governments are too sagacious not to perceive this, and too prudent not to sincerely combine their efforts to prevent a general war-all at get a little more ready for it than they are just now. I do not believe, therefore, that eventually, but most certainly not before next summer, a general war will grow out of the present difficulty between Russia and Turkey. It is supposed that if serious hostilities take place any where this winter it will be upon a most distant theatrethe eastern shores of the Black Sea in Asia-where the advantages both of position and forces are reported to be may count also upon a powerful diversion in their favor by the mountaineers of Caucists under their glorious that France and England posist, notwithstanding the

Paris, October 27, 1853. It is becoming more and more probable that the march ports, and transit; the imports having increased nine- sions we have ventured to express. Collision will very Pouce!" is again formally repeated. The assertion apteen millions of florins over the preceding year, and the soon take place between the military forces of Russia and piles well enough to the actual position of France, and to exports thirty millions of florins over the preceding year, Turkey; but the shock of war will hardly be felt in Eu- the policy the Emperor is pursuing in this affair of the rope at any rate until the next spring and summer. Not- East; but the assertion of the Moniteur does not in the rithstanding the reports to the contrary, propagated by slightest degree shake my confidence in the correctness of 272,000,000, and the transit 115,000,000. There have journals and individuals who desire above all things to the views, presenting the Empire with a different aspect, see their predictions verified, believing that important mi- that I have developed in previous letters. Intelligence All that remained of ancient Thebes was completely de- litary operations on the Danube would promptly involve from Vienna of the 22d instant announces the fact that distant announces the fac other European Powers in the war, it is not believed that the diplomates of the four Powers yet entertain the hope currant crop is said to have completely failed this year either party will venture upon them. Letters of the 21st that they will be able, before the war shall have much in the whole of Achaia, causing a loss to Greece of at least instant from Vienna assert positively that the orders of progress, to devise a mode of settlement by which the his face was purple and breathing labored; but somehow two hundred millions of francs. Arbas Pacha limits the Prince Gortschakoff, Russian commander on the Danube, honor and the interests of all parties will be saved. But are not to cross the river, and to confine his operations to I have small faith in the satisfactory result of their ex-The news from India is, that Birmah is in a state of the limits of an energetic repulse of the Turkish forces if ertions. The affair will be settled but by the musket; war, being overrun by large bodies of armed men, said they should attack him. The motives of this inactive po- and the diplomates who affix the sanction of Europe to they should attack him. The motives of this inactive po-licy on the part of Russia have been explained hereto-may take to themselves the credit of the settlement if think if we let him alone it will pass off in the course of OCTOBER 28 .- One rumor of the morning is that the the best spirit, on the right bank of the Danube. They they please. But I predict the Czar will not abate one Czar will sooner give up the Principalities than fight are burning to meet the enemy, but they would meet him jot of his present pretensions; and the Sultan will not there. On the other hand, the news from Brussels is, that under so many disadvantages were they to abandon their accept and submit to them till exhaustion and perhaps plexy. a skirmish on the Danube is reported from Vienna. No strong positions at the foot of the Balkans and on the some severe defeats in the field shall have assured him of right bank to cross the river and attack, that it would be the utter uselessness of continued resistance. Then he hinted that it might possibly have been drinking too much almost treason to the Sultan's cause, and, in a military will reign a few years longer with the remnants of point of view, a mistake of the gravest character, if Omer sovereignty, over the remnants of an empire that his fatal Pacha were to do so. There is this to be considered, enemy shall have left him. however, in favor of the opinion that important military events are to take place this winter on the banks of the dated 19th October. It says " Kozzta has embarked for Danube : Omer Pacha, the Sultan's commander-in-chief Boston," and gives no further particulars. in that quarter, is an Austrian subject, a Croatian by birth. There is much talk here at present of a diplomatic dif-His original name is Lattas. It was not till 1830, when ficulty which has arisen between the French Government he was about thirty years of age, that, upon a quarrel and that of Naples. The affair wears at present rather with his superiors, he abandoned his country and chris- an angry aspect. It seems that a few weeks ago his tianity and went over to the Turks. In Turkey the young Majesty Napoleon III. sent two French officers, the renegade was patronised by Chosrew Pacha, and he has Duke de LESPARRE, Aid-de-Camp of Marshal St. ARNAUD, finally, by dint of patronage and his own merit as a sol- Minister of War, and M. Ducasse, a young officer attachdier, arrived at the high dignity of his present responsible ed to the person of Prince JEROME, (uncle of the Emosition. After the late Hungarian insurrection, Omer peror,) to be present at a series of reviews and military FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT. Pacha (Lattas) used his whole personal and official in- operations taking place at Turin. They had orders, fluence with the Sultan in favor of the refugees, whose when the manœuvres at Turin should be terminated, to cause he warmly espoused, in opposition to the demands of the Emperors of Austria and Russia, who asked their tainments were announced. The French officers did so. festo by which the Sublime Porte announces to the extradition. Now, if the ex-Mr. Lattas, commander-in- But, lo! upon their arrival in the Bay of Naples they world its determination to appeal to arms for the chief of one hundred thousand Mussulman troops on the were informed that they would not be allowed to leave the arbitrament of its quarrel with Russia, and gives banks of the Danube, sympathizing, as he probably does, boat till after the performance of the regular quarantine; the motives of that determination. The document with the Hungarian, Polish, Italian, and French refugees, the boat having touched on its passage at some intermeis characterized by remarkable force of argument, the democrat professors of the "Universal Republic," diate port which subjected it to the regulation. No remoderation, and liberality. In all these particulars should be, as those turbulent democrats are, and with monstrance on the part of M. DE MAUPAS, the French it would be worthy of the most enlightened reason, of opinion that England and France, and Austria Minister at the Court of Naples, could effect the remittal and liberal Government of the world. The and Prussia would soon be drawn by the force of events of the rigor; it was represented that they were French Russian Emperor is reported to have received into the war; if its active theatre should be transferred officers who had come especially to be present at the miliintelligence of the definitive warlike intentions of from the eastern shores of the Black Sea in Asia to the tary manageuvres then in progress at Naples. It was all in the Porte with a magnificent explosion of wrath, and banks of the Danube in Europe, and should be think with vain. The officers, like the other passengers, had to re-

> "Poor discontenty Which gape and rub the elbow at the news

Of hurlyburly innovation' would seize the opportunity to upheave and overturn, and would probably succeed in establishing for awhile their anarchical rule over all Western Europe, why then Omer Pacha may cross the Danube and attack Prince Gortschakoff in his entrenchments. It is only when taking this view of the subject that I feel at all disquieted for the peace of Europe this winter. The Ottoman Empire would doubtless disappear in the affray, but the revolutionists the Danube and two hundred thousand more upon if the treason by which its fall would be precipitated would insurrection at Ningpo secure to them the revelry of a year's domination in Eu Constantinople. A choice corps of 10,000 men, said to

hostilities between Russia and Turkey. But I must let into

" A declaration of war is no new fact in the life of peoples; and it is not now for the first time that we see the same rival Powers in strife upon the same field. The tidings were brought that a similar accident had occurred importance and the nature of the interests involved in at another temple a mile beyond the West Gate. The

his Imperial Majesty had properly appreciated its characthe fity. The patient was dead, however, before I reachequilibrium as to dictate a resort to arms by France and ter. It understood that the integrity and the independence of the Ottoman Empire were involved in the issue, ble to pass the England in order to prevent their enforcement. Were and that they could not be compromised without gravely successes which will doubtless after a few months, if not pended the security of Europe. The occupation of the wreak vengeance. at first, crown his arms, by reizing Constantinople, the principalities of the Danube, contrary to treaty stipulations, promptly followed; and that act forced all eyes to

"The interpretation given by one of the parties to this little later we would see Prussia compelled, though sadly note" (the Vienna note) "induced the apprehension that courts of the house, while their friends were actively en the joint labors of the conference of Vienna did not preely respond to the intention which inspired it, and that it had not attained the end which it proposed, to wit, the maintenance of the sovereign rights of the Sultan, the and confusion were excessive, and the dead were again only sure base of the independence of the Ottoman Porte. and consequently of the European equilibrium.

"The Porte, having then come to the conclusion that war was the sole resource that became its dignity, his majesty the Emperor had not to abandon the line of policy which from the beginning he had marked out for himself. Then, as when in presence of the occupation of the principalities of the Danube, he found himself, in complete neidence of views with the Government of her Britannic Majesty. The two Governments have ordered their squadrons to pass the Dardanelles; and at this moment

they must be moored in the sea of Marmora. "Peace is the permanent interest of peoples. Peac-trated with this idea, the Emperor, when upon the eve of mounting the throne, to which the will of the people was calling him, gave the selemu assurance that he would concur to the utmost extent of his ability in efforts for the preservation of that peace of which Europe was hapthe present moment, some now and ever, others till they pily reaping the benefits. But that peace would evidently want its essential condition, if it should cease to have for its base the equilibrium necessary for the maintenance of the rights and for the security of the interests of all. Such are the considerations which determined the dispatch of the fivet from Toulon to Salamis, and from Salamis to Besika. This is still the thought which will guide it in the new destination which it has received; such is the end which the Government of the Emperor will not lose sight of until peace can be re-established upon the only basis which renders it profitable and sure. at this moment on the side of the Turks, and where they terprise was worthy of uniting the flags of the two great States of the West, and of thus presenting the fine spectacle of a perfect understanding in acts as well as in ne-gotiations. If, on the other hand, the Governments leader Schamil, who have been for so many years engag- which have lent their concurrence to the two Cabinets in ed in a successful rebellion against the domination of Rus- the conference at Vienna do not deem it necessary to sia. As I have intimated, every thing conspires to prove concur in the maritime demonstrations made in an in terest which is common to them with France and England, the palpable character of this interest, nevertheless, auformal declaration of war byTurkey, in their policy of armed neutrality and observation. The Moniteur, a few difference. If the Governments which have at their disposal the material means most proper to influence the Government was preparing amilitary expedition for the march of events have thought themselves in duty bound to approach the theatre of action, the co-operation of the march of events have thought themselves in duty bound East. There is nothing that would even indicate that two other Cabinets cannot be lost to negotiations intendcumstances united in favor of a cause which is that of all

Europe permit us to contemplate the march of events with security, and to await with confidence the result.

The famous declaration of Bordeaux, " The Empire is

We have in this morning's Paris papers a despatch

peror,) to be present at a series of reviews and minutary operations taking place at Turin. They had orders, when the manœuvres at Turin should be terminated, to proceed south to Naples, where similar military enterproceed south to Naples and the similar military enterproceed south to Naples and them that, in the event of a general war, all the revolu-tionary elements of Europe would be promptly astir; the military exercises were over! The Duke DE LESPARE arrived; but the friends of the sick man would not suffer took the conduct of the Neapolitan police in high dudgeon. He refused to go ashore at all at Naples. He considered MAUPAS has been ordered to leave Naples and retire to Rome till the slight or insult shall have been explained or atoned for.

CHINA FEMALE INSURRECTION.

The Rev. Dr. MacGowan, a Baptist missionary, in a time he will have five hundred thousand men upon care little for that. They would not hesitate one instant recent communication gives the following account of an

The peace of Ningpo has again been disturbed by riots, rope. I shall watch closely and with interest the course and, strange to say, on this occasion by women and of Omer Pacha upon the Danube, and shall not be surof the wealthy, demanding food and money, and when re prised at any treason to his new master which, in the se- fused admittance broke open doors or broke through the quel, this bold and capable renegade adventurer may walls. The authorities vainly endeavored to quell these prove to have committed. He has already with him in outrages, and the dames were only quieted by a daily his camp on the Danube a corps of four thousand refugees distribution of alms, which the wealthy were obliged to of all nations whom he has formed into a distinct battalion. Provide at various temples. The greater part of these The Austrian, M. DE BRUCK, has made this corps the but the unsettled state of the times and a love of exciteriotous mendicants were by no means destitute of food. subject of particular protest, presented to the Divan at ment were the chief inducements to such violent conduct.

command of those troops. Nearly all of them are or were management on the part of the persons entrusted with wife. as that experienced last autumn, and which has occasioned the process the many price of the stage to the world, of which it puris beginning to the price of wheat has risen considerably; the millers
are giving as high as 80x, per quarter for fine samples

this year, which every one must see.

If we turn from the stage to the world, of which it purbething the price of the Russians on the left bank. This
would be too wildly abandoning the advantages of position which it purbething the price of the stage to the world, of which it purbething the price of the Russians on the left bank. This
would be too wildly abandoning the dayntages of position which the Turks unquestionably possess at present.
Even if the season were propitious the Russians would
the price of wheat has risen considerably; the millers
are giving as high as 80x, per quarter for fine samples

This year, which every one must see.

If we turn from the stage to the world, of which it purbething the duty, not less than forty the some times duty, not less than forty the some tempted to force. I found about thirty-five dead or training in the
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outlest than forty five a lower term from the stage to the world, of which it purhalf stupid duty, not less than forty five the fi

residing in Paris have repaired to the scene of action. I returned to my nouse and brought to the scene of misery a bottle of ammonia and a bucket of water, with said the wife, the glad tears gushing over her face. Misery a bottle of ammonia and a bucket of water, with which ten or more, who in the opinion of the spectators head of a corps of the army on the Danube.

The Moniteur comes out this morning with a column on the Moniteur comes of the Moniteur co the Rastern question. It confirms completely the views to life, and I was tortured bodily and mentally, by men contained in my last letter touching the course to be purally to life, and I was tortured bodily and mentally, by men and women, several at once laying hold of me and pulling arm tied up in this way for?" "Be quiet, my dear have and to life, and I was tortured bodily and mentally, by men arm tied up in this way for?" "Be quiet, my dear have in opposite directions, screaming their respective claims band, and I'll explain it all. Oh, be very quiet; your my cars: " Here is an only child, come and save it!" than would the employment in aggressive hostilities of the official journal speak for itself. After remarking that prevailing cries. Some took mouthfuls of ammonia, and, his immense military resources. A departure from this the Eastern question had entered upon a new phase since placing their faces on those of their dead friends, endeapolicy would, in the event of success and the advance of the declaration of war by the Sultan, the Moniteur vored to force the medicine into their throats. Most of the dead were women and infants. The magistrate made his appearance, and seemed gratified by the assistance I

When all was done for the sufferers that could be done. offer by exciting any doubt of his sincere intention to confine himself for the settlement of his present quarrel with binets of Europe more directly than France, are only so in followed him, but found that no lives had been lost nor many reasons the more for contemplating with calmness any person seriously wounded as pressing any person seriously wounded any person seriously wounded any person seriously wounded any person seriously wounded and a pressing any person seriously wounded any person seriously wounded and a pressing any person seriously wounded and a pre "From the beginning of this crisis the Government of me to visit the proprietor of a tea shop near the On coming out I found it almost impossible to pass the street, owing to the dense crowd of angry men hurrying to the house of the officer who had charge

All the dead and some of those whom I had recovered were war would, there is equally as little doubt, soon become general. France and England would join Turkey; Austria would seen find hereaft forced to like Character of universality which the question loved to see what would become of my patients, who had possessed from its very origin." borne to the residence of the careless functionary. I folwere again exposed to danger. Dead and dying persons of every age and of either sex were laid on doors in the gaged in sacking it. Every thing the house contained, furniture, clothing, utensils, books, &c., was brought out trampled under foot, and the wounded were further injured. The policemen managed to get two of the persons whom I had restored out of the throng and conveyed to

my house, where they passed the night. To prevent further excesses, which were imminent, the authorities the next day promptly issued assurance of re-lief to the survivors and to the friends of the deceased. Notwithstanding this a body of women entered the court in a tumultuous manner, demanding immediate relief.
The officers pacified them by promising every thing, but begged that their husbands (who are altogether more manageable) might come next time in their stead.

Egypt.-The Nile has this year risen higher than it has during the last twenty years. Almost the entire valley of Egypt is one sheet of water, and travellers proceed the Pyramids in hoats, an excursion which in o times occupies a three-hours' ride from Ghizeh, the nearest point on the river. The damage done to the crops by err in supposing that it would reach the pre-disposition. this excess of water is very great, and very extens tracts of land sown with Indian corn are covered with from three to five feet of water, and the plants are conequently destroyed. The villages and towns are reduced o islands, and are only saved by the inhabitants raising had disappeared, concealed the barber's work until his mbankments all round, which they watch day and night own hair grew again. He never ventured upon wine or embankments all round, which they watch day and night with the greatest anxiety. The Fellahs will severely feel the loss of their crops of Indian corn, as it forms their principal article of food during the winter, so that, owing o this deficiency and the demands for grain from Turkey, the Viceroy is not acting unwisely in limiting the exportation of corn.

IRELAND.-Right Rev. Dr. Ponsonby, Lord Bishop berry and Raphoe, died 28th, at his palace, Derry, in from China give shocking accounts of the barbarities his 83d year. His successor is not known. Lord Cloncurry is dead, aged 81. He is succeeded in his

dance on any day since the opening. On Monday evening, 31st, the Exhibition was closed with due solemnities the Lord Lieutenant, and in a few days the public will e enlightened as to the success of the enterprise in a financial point of view. It seems barely possible that Mr. Dargan has escaped without loss. The exhibiters Mr. Dargan has escaped without loss. The exhibiters cruelty. When one of his officers is defeated he takes his propose giving him a grand banquet on Wednesday, No-head off. Every general, therefore, is fighting for his

A PHYSICIAN'S STORY .- TREATING A CASE

I was sent for in great haste to attend a gentleman of respectability, who had been discovered in his room lying sense as on the floor. On arriving at the house I found Mrs. — in great distress of mind.

"What is the matter with Mr. H — ? I" asked, on the state of the matter with Mr. H — ? I" asked, on the state of the state of

meeting his lady, who was in tears and looking the picture of distress. "I'm afraid it is apoplexy," she replied; "I found him lying upon the floor, where he had, to all appearances, fallen suddenly from his chair. His

I went up to see my patient. He had been lifted from the symptoms did not indicate apoplexy. Every vein in his head and face was turgid, and he lay perfectly stupid; but still I saw no clear indications of any actual or

approaching congestion of the brain.
"Hadn't he better be bled, doctor?" asked the auxious a few hours." "A few hours! He may die in half an hour." "I don't think the case is so dangerous, madam." 'Apoplexy not dangerous?" "I hardly think it is apo-"Pray what de you think it is doctor?"

Mrs. H --- looked anxiously into my face. I delicately brandy; but to this she indignantly objected. doctor, I ought to know about that," she said. " Depend upon it the disease is more deeply seated. I am sure he had better be bled. Won't you bleed him, doctor? few ounces of blood taken from his arm may give life to the now stagnant circulation of the blood." Thus urged, I, after some reflection, ordered a bowl

and a bandage, and opening a vein relieved him of about eight ounces of blood. But he lay as insensible as before, much to the distress of his poor wife. "Something else must be done, doctor," she urged, seeing that bleeding land accomplished nothing. "If my husband is not re-lieved quickly he must die." By this time several relatives and friends who had

been sent for arrived, and urged upon me the adoption of some active means of restoring the sick man to consciousness. One proposed mustard plasters all over his body; another a blister on the head, and a third his immersion house," returned Mrs. H—, in an offended tone.
I was not the regular family physician, and had been

called in to meet the alarming emergency because my office happened to be nearest to the dwelling of Mr. H—. Feeling my position to be a difficult one, I suggested that the family physician had better be called. "But the delay, doctor," urged the friends. "Ne harm will result from it, be assured," I replied. But my words did not assure them. However, as I was firm in my resolution not to do any thing more for the patient until Dr. S. came, they had to submit.

I wished to make a call of importance in the neighborme to leave the room.

When Dr. S. came we conversed aside for a few He refused to go ashore at all at Naples. He considered that it was a slight upon the Emperor himself, and complained to his Government at home. This Government ceeded to the bedside of our patient; there were still no seems to take a similar view of the affair, and M. BE signs of approaching consciousness. "Don't you think his head must be shaved and blistered?" asked the wife anxiously. Dr. S. thought a moment, and then said, 'Yes, by all means; send for a barber, and also for a fresh fly blister, four inches by nine"
I looked into the face of Dr. S. with surprise; it was

perfectly grave and earnest. I hinted to him my doubt of the good that mode of treatment would do; but he spoke confidently of the result, and said that it would not only care the disease, but he believed take away the predisposition thereto, with which Mr. H- was affected a high degree. The barber came. The head of H--- was shaved, and

Dr. S. applied the blister with his own hands, which completely covered the scalp from forehead to occiput. " Let t remain on for two hours, and then make use of the ordinary dressing," said Dr. S. "If he should not recever during the action of the blister don't feel uneasy; sensibility will be restored soon after."

I did not call again, but I heard from Dr. S. the result.

After we left the friends stood anxiously around the bed upon which the sick man lay; but though the blister began to draw, no signs of returning consciousness showuent were the chief inducements to such violent conduct. ed themselves, forther than an occasional low moan or an Last Sabbath, as I was proceeding to the West Gate uneasy tossing of the arms. For full two hours the burn-Constantinople. A choice corps of 10,000 men, said to be upon the whole the best troops in the Turkish army, have reached Constantinople from Beirout. They were immediately sent on to the eastern shores of the Black Sea. I was struck with the names of the principal officers in

what ails my head?" "For mercy's sake keep quiet," life depends upon it."

Mr. H -- sank back upon the pillow from which he had risen, and closed his eyes to think. He put his hand to his keed and felt it tenderly all over, from temple to temple, and from nape to forchead. "Is it a lister?" he at laugth asked. "Yes, dear; you have been very ill ; we feared for your life," said Mrs. H-, affection-

ately; "there have been two physicians in attendance."

H—closed his eyes again: has app moved. These nearest were not much edited by the whispered words that issued therefrom. They would have sounded very portance and the nature of the interests involved in at another temple a mile beyond the West Gate. The that issued therefrom. They would have sounded very distinct magistrate hastened to inquire into that also, and strangely in a church or to ears polite and refined. Attacks of Europe more directly than France, are only so I followed him, but found that no live had been lost nor ter this he lay for some time quiet. "Threatened with any person seriously wounded. As I has about return-ing lome, exhausted from fatigue, a pressing all reached dear, 'replied his wife. "I found you tying insensible upon the floor, on happening to come into your room. It was most previdential that I discovered you when I did, or you would certainly have died."

H— shut his eyes and muttered something with an air of impatience; but its meaning was not understood. of rice distribution, on whom they were determined to weak vengeance. Finding him out of danger, friends and relatives retired, and the sick man was left alone with his family. "Sarah," he said, "why a the name of goodness did

you permit the doctors to butcher me up in this way ? I'm laid up for a week or two, and all for nothing.' "It was to save your life, dear." " Save the devil.

"H-u-s-h! there, do for mercy's sake be quiet; every thing depends upon it." With a gesture of impatience H - shut his eyes. teeth, and hands, and lay perfectly still for some minute

Then he turned his face to the wall, muttering in a low petulent voice, "too bad! too bad! I had not erred in my first and last impression of H.'s disease; neither had Dr. S., although he used a very extraordinary mode of treatment.

The facts of the case were these: H- had a weakness; he could not taste wine nor strong drink without being tempted into excess. Both himself and friends were grieved and mortified at this; and they, by admonition, and he, by good resolutions, tried to bring about a reform; but to see was to taste, and to taste was to fall. At last his friends urged him to shut himself up at home for a certain time, and see if total abstinence would not give him strength. He got on pretty well for a few days, particularly so as his coachman kept a well-filled bottle for him in the carriage house, to which he not unfrequently resorted; but a too ardent devotion to this bottle brought on the supposed apoplexy. Dr. S. was right in his mode of treating the disease after all, and did not

The cure was effectual. H- kept quiet on the subject, and bore his shaved head upon his shoulders with as much philosophy as he could muster. A wig, after the sores made by the blister brandy again for fear of apoplexy. When the truth leaked out, as leak out such things always will, the friends of H -- had many a hearty laugh; but they wisely concealed from the object of their merriment the fact that they knew any thing more than appeared of the cause of his supposed illness.

THE WAR IN CHINA-ITS BARDARITIES .- The advices which are committed at the sacking of towns and on the field of battle. It is stated that in one engagement one title and estates by his eldest son, Hon. Edward Lawless.
On the 27th ultime 18,863 persons visited the Dublin Exhibition, and on 29th 23,000, being the largest attenwere burnt to death and three hundred killed, only ninety prisoners having been brought in by the victors; but they had the heads of one hundred and fifty others. Numerous engagements are mentioned where thousands perished The Emperor appears to set the example of barbarous own head.